

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1893.

NUMBER 7

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1893.

It is the opinion of many prominent medical authorities that there will be a widespread epidemic of cholera in Europe this year, and that it will rage with special intensity in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Its appearance in Marseilles the past week must be considered a partial confirmation of the prediction. In view of this impending visitation, it would be a wise policy for the Brazilian government to at once take steps to ward off the danger of a cholera invasion, and to prepare for its treatment in case it should pass the bounds of a reasonable quarantine. And in any such precautionary effort it should be remembered that quarantine is but one of the means required, and in reality the least important. It will be necessary, of course, to create effective quarantine stations, and to these should be attached proper lazaretto and hospital accommodations so that we may not again see the barbarous and inhuman expulsion of pest-ridden ships from these shores. We shall hope to see, therefore, a properly equipped quarantine station at Pernaambuco, as well as at Ilha Grande, and we trust that provisions will be made for the landing of passengers and immigrants on arrival, and for their proper treatment in case of sickness. At the same time the government should adopt measures for the prompt restriction of immigration at the first appearance of a cholera epidemic, for it is far less expensive and more humane to forbid the immigrants coming, than to submit them to the rigors of quarantine restrictions here. More important than all these, however, are the local sanitary precautions which ought to be taken in every city and seaport of the country—securing a good supply of pure water, improving drainage systems, cleansing streets, grounds and buildings, removing all filth-producing establishments from thickly-populated localities, and instructing the people to understand the necessity of cleanliness, good habits and good food. If the authorities can induce the people to live rationally and in a cleanly manner, they will have the best protection against epidemic diseases that human skill can devise. Add to this an effective and skillful sanitary board, which knows how to isolate every case of contagious disease as soon as discovered,

and they will require nothing more. The work begun by the prefect of this city in improving the streets and destroying pest-breeding places, should be continued. All cortijos in the thickly settled districts should be closed, and their inmates should be removed to the suburbs. In this the tram companies can render good service by providing more and cheaper transportation service, and capitalists can confer an inestimable boon on this pest-ridden city by building suitable houses for the poor. The large tenements which exist in the crowded districts should, at all hazards, be closed and cleansed. Then, too, the whole Saude district should be cleaned out and a new water front should be provided for. There is no disputing the assertion that this foul-smelling, congested and badly-built district is a principal source of all the contagious diseases which afflict us. The removal of the marine arsenal should give another outlet for its crowded traffic and this street should be the starting point for the new water front which the city will some day be compelled to build. It is of course impossible to undertake all these improvements at once, but assuredly a suitable plan for the future city, cleansed and rebuilt, can be adopted, so that all steps taken henceforth may be in harmony with it. The work should be begun at once.

The letter addressed by Sr. Serzedello Correia, minister of finance, to the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 8th inst. is a document of such extraordinary imagination that it deserves handing down to posterity among those archives of the financial history of the Brazilian republic, that are enriched by the productions of Srs. Ruy Barbosa and Lucena. Aside from the utter disregard of common courtesy that led the incensed financial secretary of Vice-President Peixoto to send copies of his reply to the *Jornal* to every newspaper in Rio, the current of egotism, the great I, that pervades the document is simply astounding! Let us ask who is Sr. Serzedello Correia? A secretary, an employé of the executive of Brazil, and as such liable to dismissal! And this subordinate takes it upon himself to declare that he had not desired to reply to criticisms on his monstrous bank decree, precisely as if the Brazilian public, and the foreigners, cared a straw for Sr. Serzedello's opinions, once the decree carried the signature of the Brazilian executive. Does the testy young man suppose himself to be a minister in an imperial cabinet, that his ideas are to carry weight? "To the competence of experts, to the good sense of our capitalists and to the criticism of our merchants," Sr. Serzedello left the consideration of the decree of December 17th. It would be interesting to know exactly who among the classes named he consulted. Sr. Ruy Barbosa was accustomed to give book, chapter and verse of his authorities, and why cannot Sr. Serzedello give the ideas of such experts as Dr. Honorio Ribeiro, of such capitalists as Srs. Mayrink, Theodoro Souto and Matta Machado, and of such merchants as the gentlemen that form the representative body of Rio's commerce at the Associação Commercial? No remedies have been prescribed, says the minister, for the prolonged death struggle of the market, for the great difficulties encountered by all classes in their sustenance, for the dangers surrounding the most venerable institutions of the country. And who reduced the secretary's country to the condition he depicts, except the "experts, capitalists and merchants" to whose consideration Sr. Serzedello left his banking decree! If as is stated everything that is native feels itself suffocated, who placed their hands on the throat of the infant republic but the very men who are now this minister's advisers and confidants? If, as Sr. Serzedello asserts, he has devoted his efforts, activity and the "energies of his will" to public affairs from his youth, then it must be confessed that the result as furnished by his financial policy shows how misapplied energies may result in disaster; and if Sr. Serzedello asks nothing for himself, however meritorious this may be *per se*, a circular letter to the press is hardly the proper medium to employ for posing as an honest man, nor for suggesting comparisons with predecessors in his office, who never placed their honesty so publicly before their fellow-countrymen. Sr. Serzedello is young, and has been a soldier; with age, experience will come, and with contemplation he will learn that bankers, merchants and journalists are not to be "hounded" as

soldiers may be. Then the secretary must remember that it is extremely injudicious to commit to writing the effects of anger. This he has done; and he has by his intemperate document addressed to the *Jornal do Commercio* done more harm to the Brazilian republic, than he can correct even by the withdrawal of every *milreis* of paper money in the country. It is an extreme pity that there is no member of the present cabinet that can serve as a mentor to its military financial secretary.

## CUSTOMS FINES.

The minister of finance has addressed the following note to the minister of foreign affairs in regard to a reclamation of certain English manufacturers against the fines imposed upon their goods for excess of weight:

In reply to the *aviso*, under No 154 of 16th December last, by which you transmit to me a copy of the note which the charge d'affaires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, by order of his government, has directed to you, protesting against the imposition of fines by the customs authorities in cases of differences of weight, or of quality, in the volumes of imports of woolsens of English origin, and suggesting the expedient proposed by the Bradford chamber of commerce of the government of Brazil conceding a margin of 5%, more or less, on the weight of such goods, desisting from the imposition of any fine when the weight does not exceed that percentage—it is necessary to declare that you can respond to that note that, in view of the terms of the same, the petitioners have no perfect idea of the manner by which such discrepancies are expeditious in the custom-houses.

The allowance suggested by them for the differences of weight, is determined by diverse dispositions of the consolidated laws of the custom-houses, and is applied in the cases to which they have application, but can not be exceeded.

The causes of differences in weights of woolsens, either are not, or cannot be entirely those indicated in the reclamation, viz., atmospheric variations and the system of weighing in *globo*, in place of partial weighing, as is claimed, because neither do these constantly occur, nor do they in all merchandise of the same character, and, were piece by piece to be weighed, the result should not be different; it would merely cause a delay in the despatch of business.

Finally, a concession relative to the specified product of a locality, would be unjust and odious, and if, in order to avoid an appearance of this character, it should be generalized, it would not only create confusion in the established and invariably observed practice, but it would also be contrary to what is determined by law.

The system followed in the Brazilian custom-houses is sufficiently protective, because the tare marked upon the packages is accepted, and only when this is wanting is the whole number of pieces weighed, and the tare estimated upon verified weight, no fines being imposed, except in the case that this is exceeded.

It is evident from the foregoing that Minister Serzedello either fails to comprehend the question, or he is avoiding the issue at stake. We do not understand that either favors or exceptions are asked, nor do the petitioners want to introduce any confusion into the customs regulations of the country, which the minister considers to be so well established and so well observed. They simply ask for justice and common-sense rulings in a matter where they are suffering loss and annoyance for a difference in weights upon which they can make no calculation. The imposition of fines in such cases is grossly unjust, and they very properly ask to have such an allowance made for the absorption of moisture on the voyage and during detention in the custom-house as will relieve them of this unmerited penalty. It has been found that these cases of woolsens will absorb from two to five kilograms of water, the quantity depending on the varying conditions of the ship, the atmosphere and the customs store-houses. The recent increase in the duties on imports has of course added to the risk because a smaller difference in weight brings the goods under the rule regulating the fine. Previous to this change of tariff the importer was able to avoid the fine (which is imposed when the difference in duties exceeds 50s) by dispatching five or six packages at a time. Now they can only dispatch two or three packages at a time, which doubles their own work and that of the custom-house. As these duties are levied on the water absorbed, and not on the goods, the minister might very well take the subject into consideration, so that a long-standing grievance might be removed. This apparently is contrary to law and custom, and the practice of fining merchants because their goods will absorb water, must perforce be continued!

TELEGRAMS from New York on the 10th state that the United States government has ordered the occupation of the Sandwich Islands, and that troops had been disembarked in Honolulu for the purpose of taking formal possession.

From the *Financial News*, January 17th, 1893.

## WHY SOUTH AMERICA?

A correspondent wants to know why Mr. J. Spencer Balfour, late M.P. for Burnley, sometime steward of the Children's Hospital, and the Liberator Building Society, and the London and General Bank, should have chosen South America as his refuge from his enemies. A complete answer could only be given by a person standing in Mr. Balfour's shoes—a rather unenviable position just now. But it is easy to see why the great financier should have chosen South America in preference to the wilds of Siberia or the uncomely associations which might strike him in New Caledonia. As it is asserted that his specific destination was Brazil, it must be surmised that he had heard of the pending amalgamation of the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica, and, possessing an extensive and peculiar knowledge of banking business, may have thought that he could render valuable assistance to the financiers of the young republic. In a country where banks are formed, amalgamated, smashed, and liquidated with a rapidity and facility quite startling to the ordinary individual, Mr. Balfour might be completely at home. He might be in a congenial atmosphere. Of course, he may have gone to Uruguay—may possibly have become a confidential adviser to President Herrera. Perhaps the Argentine may have claimed him, or, what is more likely still, he may be on his way to Chili across the Andes. At all events, we have given a few of the reasons for his choice of South America. It is unnecessary, of course, to account for his flight. The reason of that is pretty plain to all.

## PROTECTION IN URUGUAY.

The new law imposing duties on printed matter imported into Uruguay, was signed by the President on January 23rd and went into effect on the 7th inst. Its effects will hardly be felt on ordinary printed matter, but in the case of work which can not be done in the country, it will prove, as in Brazil, a grievous burden. The law is as follows:

Art. 1.—The unmentioned articles arriving from abroad shall pay to the customs houses of the republic the following specific duties:—Printed books or copybooks of music, 6 cents per kilogramme.—Books, copy and note books, partly or entirely printed or lithographed, 50 cents per kilogramme.—Paper ruled for music without any printing, 50 cents per kilo.—Writing paper, ruled or unruled, with crests, monograms or other impression, \$1 per kilo.—Envelopes of any kind of printing, \$1 per kilo.—Commercial forms and paper, printed or lithographed, such as accounts, invoices, bank notes, bills of exchange, letters, bands or tickets, loose announcements, with or without calendars, upon paper, cardboard or linen, in ink of one color, \$2 per kilo.—The same in inks of more than one color, \$3.—Paper printed, lithographed or autographed, of any kind, with ornaments or designs, wholly or in part, and all other work of lithography, typography, phototype, or any other system, in ink of one color, \$1 per kilo.—The same in inks of more than one color, \$2 per kilo.—Empty boxes for matches and for specialties of drugs, confectionery, perfumery, and so forth, 60 cents per kilo.—The same in pieces or in loose sheets, 30 cents per kilo.

Art. 2.—The articles mentioned above remain subject to the additional duty of 5% upon importation established by the law of October 4, 1890.

Art. 3.—This law shall come into force in fifteen days from its promulgation.

Art. 4.—The law of Jan. 5, 1888, is repealed in so far as it is opposed to the present.

Art. 5.—Let this be communicated, etc.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

In discussing a government measure for the militarisation of the police force of Montevideo—which is said to be contrary to the constitution—the *Montevideo Times* of the 26th ult. has the following pertinent remarks on the police systems of England and the United States:

The minister of government alleged, in defence of the step, that the police in the United States were militarised. We can not but regard this as entirely wrong. The police in the United States are in England—and these are acknowledged to be the finest police in the world—are a purely civil body, and are not even directly under government control but under that of the municipal authorities, as we should like to see them here. Certainly the police are subjected to a certain amount of military drill, but this is given—first, to young men of college—for the sake of the bodily training and of teaching them to act in concert and to obey a word of command. But this is not allowed to interfere with their purely civil duties, nor are the rigid notions of military discipline allowed to enter into their relations with the people. They are civil servants on a civil duty, just as any clerk in a government office, and any attempt to convert them into a military corps or to take them from their proper duties for improper military purposes, would be simply impossible, for the people would not allow it. Neither Englishmen nor Americans recognize the military as having any authority whatever over civilians, but, on the contrary, the military, when not on active duty, are subject to civil authority, and a soldier or an officer, whether in uniform or not, who misbehaves himself in the public streets, is promptly arrested by the nearest policeman and taken to the police station. Any resistance of the military to police authority, or any attempt of the military to usurp authority over civilians or to abuse them in any way, is immediately resented and promptly checked. On exceptional occasions, such as disorders or great strikes, soldiers are told off for police duty, but the circumstance greatly creates ill-feeling, and such duty is so much disliked by officers and men that they sometimes avoid it even at the risk of punishment for disobedience. The police are there recognized as servants of the people, responsible to the people for the execution of their duties. The military too, though under government control, are recognised as part of the people, so that the duty of protecting the others, but when not on that duty, subject to the same civil laws and obligations, and without any authority over the people. If, as was recently the case here, a squad of soldiers were to



enter a theatre or other public place of amusement, and to attempt to order the people about and to assume authority over them, they would at once be told to mind their own business and be turned out of the place, no matter whose superior orders they pleaded. And their officers would be sent after them.

#### CHINESE LABOR.

Rio, January 9th, 1893.

To the Editor:

Sir—Allow me to make a few remarks on your article in the *Rio News* of January 31st about Chinese immigration to this country.

I am quite one with you in respect to this project being deceptive, and even go so far as to say it is unworkable as it would be understood here.

For instance, in regard to furnishing Chinese laborers at transportation rates less than those paid for European immigrants, I hardly think this is possible; I may mention that in British Guiana \$90.00 (dollars) a head is paid for the passage.

The Chinaman is also no fool, and he would not be satisfied with anything but strictly fair and liberal terms in any contract he might engage himself to.

Taking Guiana, where I was for about ten years a planter, I found him to be a good workman. He came out on much the same terms as the coolies from Calcutta and Madras, viz. contract for five years, at the end of which time he was at liberty to engage himself where he pleased, and at the end of ten years his return passage was paid back to China by government, if he wished to return. That is to say, the agreement was made with the government acting on behalf of the planter; in non-fulfillment of the contract he could be punished by law, or in case of desertion from the estate to which he was allotted, or absence from labor without sufficient excuse. His pay was by piece work and paid regularly every week. Sunday was an off day, and in event of sickness he was to be admitted into the estates hospital and received every attention until recovered free of expense, the government paying the medical man. Of course he had his house room free of charge, also.

The average earnings of a good man weekly was twelve to fifteen shillings, worth at the very least twenty-five here, taking the much cheaper rate of living there. John Chinaman likes good fare and I am afraid would not be satisfied with our black beans. Notwithstanding all this it was a difficult matter to keep a Chinese gang together on any one estate and they were indifferent to punishment when caught; the law had no terrors for them. The police also had difficulty in tracking them, our Chinaman being so much like another. Before I left the colony the project was being discussed of introducing them on free terms on account of these difficulties.

I do not, however, agree with you in regard to the "unemployed laboring element here and that it is sufficient for many times the present industrial requirements of the country." All experience goes to prove the contrary. This is my own experience at the present moment on a large *fazenda* in Espírito Santo, where the laborers are well dealt by and punctually paid (I am talking of Brazilians proper). Four days in the week is about as much as you can get out of them and they are found, Saints' days and several days after each are holidays, also, as a rule. Look at the planters in the provinces of Rio and Minas, who are only too ready to give out their crops to be picked at halves and the trouble there is to get men on even those terms. I quite allow that the old *fazendeiro* is not the man to run a *fazenda* to-day with free labor, however.

Some two or three years ago the government undertook through the banks to relieve the planters. There was no stipulation as to how the money should be expended that was raised by mortgages on their *fazendas*; about this time the speculation fever set in and these men were probably caught in the mad whirl. How much money went to improvement on the estates may be imagined. Taking them as a class, probably the planting body were never so badly off as at the present moment. Go where you will in these two provinces, estates are abandoned and there are very few that are not mortgaged to their full value, or beyond it. Very little new cultivation has been taken in and I believe the future years will show a falling off, notwithstanding the high prices of coffee. There can be no doubt about it that where before the emancipation it took a certain number of slaves to work the estate, double that number do not now suffice.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
FRANK A. TREW.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The extraordinary session of the Uruguayan Congress was closed on the 6th.

—It is announced that the Uruguayan government is again negotiating for a \$5,000,000 loan in Paris.

—Fires, says the *Montevideo Times*, are of almost daily occurrence in Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—In Montevideo 400 retail grocers met on the 31st ult. for the purpose of organizing an association to protect them from oppression by the government.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the difficulties in the province of Santa Fé are being arranged, the government according to the demands of the colonists.

—The representative of the Belgian national factory of arms has offered the Uruguayan government reformed repeating Mauser rifles at \$17.40 each and cartridges at from \$22 to \$40 per thousand.

—The Argentine minister of finance has been authorized to coin one and two-cent copper coins of the value of \$157,013. Also to buy the machinery and tools necessary for lithographing bank notes and for impressing stamps on paper, the expenditure being limited to \$25,000.

—A quarantine of ten days was imposed upon the passengers of the *Nord America* on landing at Buenos Aires.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$708,060.37, a considerable increase on the receipts of the same month of 1892.

—The new Argentine minister of interior had not been in office a week before he had a quarrel with the minister of finance.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January were 4,781 in ocean steamers and 6,160 from Montevideo. The departures numbered 4,719.

—During December there were registered in Buenos Aires 1,851 births, 446 marriages, and 1,315 deaths, of which 807 were children under 5 years (including 131 still-births).

—It transpires that one of the yellow-fever deaths on the steamer *Potenza* was caused by a lung disease. In all probability an intelligent investigation of the other cases would show a similar result.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th announces the nomination of Dr. Wenceslao Escalante to the long vacant post of minister of the interior in the Argentine cabinet. The new minister was chairman of the national mortgage bank, and is said to be opposed to Minister Romero's ideas of finance.

—According to telegrams of the 9th the Montevideo doctors have given way to the Buenos Aires sanitary board, and have declared quarantine against Rio de Janeiro. Of course Brazil will have if she fails to return the compliment on the very first opportunity.

—The Buenos Aires press seems to have been opposed to the arbitrary action of the Argentine sanitary authorities in declaring quarantine against Montevideo. It was pure caprice and cussedness, and the press was right in denouncing it. If they could drive such idiots out of office they would render good service to the country.

—A telegram of the 6th says that more than 3,000 colonists are under arms in the province of Santa Fé, Argentina, to resist the cereal tax enforced by the government. The governor at once ordered troops to the localities to enforce order. The next news will be a revolutionary movement in Santa Fé for the deposition of Gov. Caffarena.

—The wages of a peon near this city are from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per day. In the same localities a woman servant gets from \$25 to \$40 a month with board and lodging added. A man and wife acting as servants can command from \$50 to \$80 per month, in addition to board and clothing. These facts show that domestic service is overpaid as compared with ordinary day labor. While a carpenter may get \$2.50 a day without board, averaging \$60 a month without board or lodging, a cook can command as much besides board and lodging. No work is paid for at so high a rate as that of servants and none is so difficult to procure. Who can tell just what is the reason for this?—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There is a shrewd suspicion in the minds of those competent to judge of such matters, that there is something behind the scene in the price agreed to by the former administration for the three light ships recently built in England and of which one is already in No. 3 Dock. The price at which each of these vessels was contracted for, is 200,000 dollars, gold, but practical men here doubt very much if they could cost more than 60,000 dollars, and a proposal has been brought forward to petition the President to appoint a commission to enquire into the actual value of these vessels. An interview was indeed held yesterday between the President and a person in a high official post, to discuss what should be done in this serious business.—*Times of Argentina*, January 27th.

—All the officers of the *Rosales* escaped from that ill-fated vessel. They all came away together in one boat, with two of the crew to assist them in navigating it. All the rest of the crew were drowned. The two who escaped have ever since been kept closely imprisoned, and as they are not of their comrades, the public has jumped to the conclusion, unjustly no doubt, that these men would, if they were released, say something unpleasant about their officers. The best way to dispel this error is to bring the investigation to an end, but here comes a difficulty, the inquiry cannot proceed without the naval auditor, and that functionary, Dr. Carranza, is taking his pleasure in Europe. In the meantime, those two unfortunate sailors, who have told all they know about the matter and perhaps a good deal more, are unjustly kept in prison, as it has not occurred to any of the ruling wisacres that a deputy auditor might be appointed to do Dr. Carranza's work.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Our London friends having been apparently much amused at a recent note of ours respecting President Herrera at the theatre, we give them a little more information on the subject, from personal observation. His Eminence, except on state occasions, never sits at the front of his stage-box, but keeps modestly in the background, placing his friends in front of him. He is invariably armed with one of the largest pair of opera-glasses ever made, which he uses constantly, either directed towards the stage, or towards the *casaca* where Montevideo beauties mostly do congregate, for although H. E. may be weak in the financial line he has a remarkably keen eye for a pretty woman. Low satirical papers occasionally represent him with a *corymb* seated on each knee, but that, of course, is slander. At all events he has never been so seen in public. He has a quick ear for a joke and is laugh heartily. Any company with a showy troupe of chorists girls is sure of his patronage. He is by no means a dandy in his dress, wearing a quiet frock coat, an ill-regulated tie and, at times, a decidedly shabby round hat. As he is an undersized man, this does not contribute to a dignified appearance. He rarely takes anyone with him in his brougham, but generally drives away alone. When he is at the theatre the box opposite his is always occupied by a stout lady of imposing appearance and with white hair—but that is another story.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Last year there were registered in Buenos Aires 4,610 marriages, 15,966 deaths and 23,993 births.

—Several provincial governors in Argentina are credited with having agreed to an alliance among themselves.

—The Italian colony in Buenos Aires seems to be having a bit of a run of luck. On January 30th the proprietor of *La Potina Italiana*, Sig. Sommera, who had started a private deposit bank for his countrymen, failed for about \$500,000. His business turns out to have been a gross swindle. The swindler escaped. Later in the week the Banco da Roma came to grief, when it was discovered that its manager and founder, Sig. Lavagno, had robbed it of about \$800,000. The bank suspended and its manager was placed under arrest.

—A Frenchman named Angereau died in Montevideo on the 3rd because a barbarous police regulation prevented others from saving his life. He became exhausted while bathing, called for help, and was brought ashore in an insensible condition, though still alive. A medical man was present and was about to apply the usual restoratives, when a police officer ordered and forbade anyone touching the man until the arrival of the police doctor. The man therefore was left to die before the eyes of those willing and able to save him. It is incredible that such inhuman and infamous police restrictions should be permitted to remain in force. No civilized people would permit such a fiendish interference with the humane service one man is able to render another.

#### THE IRONCLAD LIBERTAD.

The name of this vessel ought to be changed from the *Libertad* to the *Licencia*, judging from the scenes that took place on her late voyage out from England. The Argentine navy was in sufficiently bad odour before, not to need a fresh instance of incapacity and insubordination. During the voyage out, the conduct of the crew was characterized by extreme contumacy, by obscene replies and absolute refusal to obey commands, and the officers apparently knowing what was in store for them, purchased a supply of knuckle-dusters before leaving England. The consequence was that the cells were always full of prisoners. On arrival at Madeira, the bun-boats, as usual, surrounded the ship, and the sailors purchased freely, especially spirituous liquors; and four of them became intoxicated. The officer on watch put them under arrest, and as there was no room in the usual places of detention, ordered them to be thrust into the torpedo-store. A few hours subsequently, the commander, Señor Atilio Barriari, sent to liberate them, and all four were found suffocated by the foul atmosphere, and their bodies were committed to the deep. This cruel episode forms a fitting complement to the *Rosales* disaster.—*Times of Argentina*, January 26th.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Pernambuco there are circulated reports of a plan to depose the governor of the state.  
—Gen. Barreto Leite, ex-governor of Rio Grande do Sul, died at Porto Alegre on the 5th inst.  
—Telegrams from Pianhy indicate that Dr. Coelho Rodrigues has been elected senator.  
—The price of a package of cigarettes that on January 31st sold in S. Paulo at 200 reis was raised on February 1st to 300 reis.  
—It is announced that Sr. Rodrigues Alves will be the successor of Sr. Rangel Pestana, as senator from São Paulo. The choice certainly could not be better.

—Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that Gumersindo Saravia is over the boundary in Rio Grande with 500 men, and that he had fought and dispersed the state troops which opposed him.  
—Gov. Julio de Castilhos has published announcements in Uruguay offering protection to the Rio Grande political refugees. It is in all probability the kind of protection which the wolf gave to the lamb.

—Dr. Carlos Norberto, who had been absent for three months from S. Paulo, found his house open on his return and, on examining, discovered that he had been robbed, during his absence, of property valued at 10,000\$000.

—A fight is evidently anticipated on the Rio Grande frontier, for surgeons and ambulances were there on the 11th. About 1,500 troops are at the present time in the city, and the new president evades a fight with his four or five hundred badly armed men.

—The continuous dispatches from Mandos to the effect that complete peace reigns in Amazonas, lead us to believe that there is something uncertain in the affairs of that state. Where officials are so anxious to assure us that everything is all right, something is surely wrong.

—On the 6th inst. the trial trip of the new stern-wheel steamer *Isabel*, belonging to the Companhia Sul Paulista, was made in the presence of many spectators on the Rio Ribeira de Iguaçu. The result was considered satisfactory. Steaming up stream the *Isabel* made 12 knots an hour. The accommodations for passengers are said to be very good.

—In honor of Senator Ruy Barbosa a meeting was held on the 7th inst. at the Polytechna Bahiano theatre in Bahia. An address eulogizing Senator Ruy was made by his colleague Senator Victorino Pereira. In response to this address Ruy spoke for two hours. The audience will kindly accept our heartfelt sympathies.

—At Santos, on the 7th inst., at the instance of the Associação Commercial, there was held a meeting attended by the foreign consuls, members of the municipal council and representative men of all classes, for the purpose of deciding on the best means of preventing the spread of yellow fever in the city. The government, we might add, is quite ready to block any practical suggestions made.

—In Porto Alegre, on the 5th inst., the Italians wished to make a public demonstration over the burial of the remains of Giovanni Rizzi who had been murdered at Jaguary. Their consul, according to the request of President Julio de Castilhos, deputed some of his staff to a demonstration, which, it was feared, would lead to disturbances. This appears to have enraged the Italians who hissed the consul and tore down the arms at the consulate. The police dispersed the mob and replaced the arms.

—A new theatre is now talked of in São Paulo. The members of the municipal chamber of Mariana, Minas Geraes, have all resigned.  
—The election of a successor to Senator Rangel Pestana will be held in S. Paulo on the 21st prox.  
—The wheat crop in Jaguary colony, Rio Grande do Sul, is said to amount to 20,000 bags.  
—A document relating to the mother of Tiradentes is said to have been discovered at Barbacena.

—An American named Dotsford has been arrested at S. Carlos do Pinal, at the request of the United States government, for the crime of theft.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, of official origin, announces the defeat and dispersion of Gumersindo Saravia's forces near Bagé. No particulars are given, but it is said that the defeated federalists are taking refuge in Uruguay.

—There was a serious disturbance at Curitiba, Paraná, on the night of the 12th inst. The chief of police demanded admission to the place where a German hall was in progress, and was refused. A fight ensued and shots were exchanged, one police official being gravely wounded.

—In Araras, S. Paulo, Barão de Araras has caused a large building to be erected and furnished for the purpose of establishing a lyceum, to be under the direction of priests of the Salesian order. The cost is said to be over 200,000\$, in addition to which Barão de Araras, of the same town, has contributed 60,000\$ in money.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—The price of ground coffee has risen to 2\$ per kilo.

—The Lamport and Holt steamer *J. W. Taylor* left Santos for New York on the 8th inst. with a cargo of \$2,110 bags of coffee, one of the largest cargoes which ever left that port.

—From the *Gazeta de Notícias*:—"Your coffee has one very good feature and one very bad one." "How so?"—"Its good feature is that it contains no *carnamba*; its bad feature, that it contains no coffee."

—The total exports of coffee from Ceylon during the calendar years 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

	plantation	native	Liberal
1891.....	cat. \$2,224	6,456	894
1892.....	" 39,112	3,141	979

—Incredible! On the 8th some police and sanitary officials "raided" an establishment in Rua Barão de S. Felix where coffee is roasted and ground for the retail trade, where they found a large quantity of coffee mixed with Indian corn. And this in Rio, the greatest coffee market of the world!

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The section of the Central line from Sabará to Santa Luzia, Minas Geraes, will soon be formally inaugurated.

—The municipal chamber of Mogi-mirim, S. Paulo, has approved the drawings for the railway to be built between that town and Limeira.

—A letter from Rio Branco says that in that town a man was killed by a train of the Leopoldina railway through the carelessness of the engine-driver.

—There was a collision between two freight trains on the Central line, near Barra do Pirahy, on the 6th inst. Both locomotives were considerably injured.

—The minister of agriculture has decided that the *Parnaguá* to Curitiba company can expend 105,525\$000 in stone ballast for the *serna* section of that line, the said expense to be divided equally between two financial years.

—It is said that the *Passeio Publico* and perhaps the Jardim Botânico will soon pass under the control of the municipal government. In that case, some law should be passed protecting these public grounds against the schemes of speculators.

—The Visconde de Guahy having resigned the presidency of the Leopoldina company, the directors have unanimously resolved to invite Councillor Paulino José Soares da Souza to accept that office. The invitation was accepted and the new president took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 8th give advice of a rumor that the British minister to that country has intimated to the Argentine government that a repudiation of interest guarantees on railways owned by British subjects would create a bad impression on the government of Her Majesty.

—The Socavento-Iguazu company has purchased the *Cangüera* *fazenda*, at the 7th kilometre of the line between São Paulo and Botucatu, where the junction is to be made with the branch running to Santos. It is said that the company will construct new workshops on this property, for which 64,000\$ were paid.

—The minister of *industria e comércio* has directed the following *aviso* to the inspector-general of railways:—"It being reported that the directories of railways subventioned by the Union have refused the concession of passages to military contingents in the states, on federal service, I recommend prompt measures to the end that the requisitions of the constituted authorities shall be attended to, without exigency of payment on any of those railways."

A stupid, if not criminal, blunder occurred on the Recife and S. Francisco line, at the station of Contendas, on the 7th inst. A freight train had been derailed, and some hours elapsed before the cars were ready to proceed. Just as they were fairly under way, a passenger train came up from the opposite direction at full speed. A frightful collision resulted, from which 4 persons were killed, about 50 wounded, and the two locomotives and several cars were smashed. It looks as though no advice had been given of the derailment and no effort had been made to advise the approaching passenger train of the obstruction.

An epidemic of small-pox is raging in Santiago and other cities of Chili. It seems impossible to dislodge the loathsome disease from the cities of South America.





## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 6.

1000 Sovereigns.....	18 750	50 cons. Cr. Movel	30 500
5 Apolices, 50,000	1,024	200 del. Melh. na	150
do do do do do	1,025	11ha do Gov.	159

## Banks.

50 Commercio.....	248	2000 Republica.....	78
300 Paris e Rio.....	20	500 do registered	77

## Miscellaneous.

50 Allganz mill.....	307		
2000 Sovereigns.....	18 750	3 Apolices, 48,000	1,153
2000 do do do do	18 750	40 do do do do	1,153
51 Apolices, 50,000	1,023	40 do do do do	1,153
100 deb. M. da I. Gov	161	500 do do do do	114
100 do do do do do	70	5,500 do do do do	115
13 h. n. Republica	81		

## Banks.

46 Brazil.....	178	100 Republica.....	76
65 do do do do do	185	1500 do do do do	76 500
100 Construction.....	42	12 Rural.....	255
200 Cred. Popular.....	24		

## Miscellaneous.

50 V. F. Sapuchay	12	100 Melh. no Braz.	34
20 Confund. 1 mill.	250		

## February 8.

2000 Sovereigns.....	18 740	45 Apolices, 48,000	1,154
1 Apolice, 50,000	1,023	do do do do do	1,153
5 do do do do do	1,029	400 deb. Genl. 20	2 500
57 do do do do do	1,030	20 cons. Cr. Movel	30
2,000 do do do do	1,033		

## Banks.

17 Brazil.....	175	500 Republica.....	78
23 Commercial.....	238	50 do do do do	78 500
200 Republica.....	77	50 do do do do	78 500

## February 9.

1000 Sovereigns.....	18 740	25 Apolices, 48,000	1,151
5 Apolices, 50,000	1,023	2,500 do do do do	1,153
400 do do do do do	1,024	200 deb. M. da I. Gov	164
2 Apolices, 48,000	1,152		

## Banks.

5 Brazil.....	175	100 Republica.....	77 500
23 do do do do do	80	500 do do do do	79 500
300 Cr. R. L. Paulo	40	200 do do do do	80
carri. hyp. 400	21	50 do do do do	76 500

## Miscellaneous.

20 S. Christ. tram	210	100 Torrens.....	50
100 Melh. no Braz.	34		

## February 10.

1000 Sovereigns.....	18 430	4 Apolices, 48,000	1,145
5 Apolices, 50,000	1,023	5 do do do do do	1,148

## Banks.

60 Brazil, 25,000	82	2000 Republica.....	76 500
100 do do do do do	100	500 do do do do	77

## Miscellaneous.

400 V. F. Sapuchay	10 500	120 Ounas Publicas	23
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## February 11.

1000 Sovereigns.....	18 100	50 deb. Melh. da	166
5 Apolices, 50,000	1,015	11ha do Gov.	166

## Banks.

500 Cr. Popular.....	20	1300 Republica.....	75 500
1200 Republica.....	75	500 do do do do	75 500

## Miscellaneous.

500 Nor S. P. R.R.	7	100 Allganz insce.	9
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## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th February, 1893.

## Exports.

Coffee.—Brokers have reported a dull market during the past week, but as some 70,000 bags of coffee were dispatched on Saturday, at the custom-house alone, there must have been a considerable business done, that only the advance in the price brought to light. The advance in exchange has upset the coffee market; on the 9th quotations were reduced by 200 rs. per arroba all around and on the 11th the market was declared to be nominal. Until the exchange market is generally considered to be with an upward tendency, coffee dealers are not likely to give way sharply, but there appears to be a probability of some modification in prices, so soon as the coffee sold for delivery has been secured. Receipts are reduced, but keep up to about the generally accepted average for the current month, and as rain has interfered with shipments, our stock shows some increase. During the week the advances from consuming markets have been irregular, and hardly so strong as for the preceding week, but quotations are generally somewhat higher. The weekly report from Santos gives receipts of 66,000 bags, sales of 10,000 bags and stock 210,000 bags. The market was reported firm at 12,450 for Good average; a decline of 50 rs. per 10 kilos.

The shipments since our last report have been:

40,751 bags for the United States	7,679 "	Europe
1,600 "	Cape of Good Hope	
4,925 "	River Plate and West Coast	
	Coastwise	
55,755 bags.		

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States	bags
Feb. 3 New York Btg str <i>Edwin</i> .....	27,569

Europe:

Feb. 4 Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Montevideo</i> .....	1,006
Genoa Ital str <i>Reus</i> .....	1,750
Southampton Br str <i>Trent</i> .....	300
10 Hamburg Ger str <i>Isidoro</i> .....	4,023

Elsewhere:

Feb. 9 River Plate Fr str <i>Congr.</i> .....	1,010
Sandy Point Br str <i>Isidoro</i> .....	10

Receipts for the past week were 65,485 bags, against 70,779 bags for the preceding week and 51,364 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 171,332 bags, in all hands.

Quotations are nominal this morning; the last furnished by the brokers were the following:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per arroba.
No. 6	18,500	No. 8	17,500
No. 7	18,500	No. 9	17,200

The official quotations on Saturday were:

	per 10 kilos.
1st Ordinary	14,800
2nd Good	13,000
2nd Ordinary	11,800

The *pasta* was advanced on Saturday to 1,608 per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str <i>Kate</i> .....	do
do do <i>Enchantress</i> .....	do
do do <i>Leontine</i> .....	do
do do <i>Amer str Segura</i> .....	do
Baltimore Br str <i>Sever</i> .....	do
New Orleans Br str <i>Thames</i> .....	do
London and Antwerp Br str <i>Thames</i> .....	do
Bremen do Ger str <i>Lorenburg</i> .....	do
Hamburg Ger str <i>Argentina</i> .....	do
London Br str <i>Duke of Argyll</i> .....	do
Liverpool do <i>Sorata</i> .....	do
Thames Aust str <i>Argina</i> .....	do
Marseilles Fr str <i>Isidoro</i> .....	do
do do <i>Nord America</i> .....	do

## DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos..... bags  
Shipments at Santos..... bags  
Average price No. 6..... per arroba  
No. 7..... per arroba  
No. 8..... per arroba  
No. 9..... per arroba

Shipments U. States..... bags  
Europe..... bags  
Cape..... bags  
River Plate etc..... bags  
Coastwise..... bags  
Stock..... bags  
Average price No. 6..... per arroba  
No. 7..... per arroba  
No. 8..... per arroba  
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Shipments at Santos..... bags  
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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 6.

New York—Amer bk *Edwin Reed*; 1164 tons; Fulton: 49 days sundries to Industrial do Brazil company.

FEB. 7.

CARDIFF—Swed ship *Accington*; 1831 tons; Lindstrom: 46 days coal to Brazilian Coal company.

FEB. 11.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk *Kelvin*; 1056 tons; Livingstone: 66 days: coal to Gas company.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Lynette Burwell*; 1328 tons; Bell: 64 days: coal to Brazilian Coal company.

MARSEILLES—Aust bk *Rezi*; 310 tons; Zauri: 53 days: sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

ROSARIO—Br lug *Peria*; 578 tons; Malcolm: ds; hay to John Moore & Co.

SANTOS—Russ lug *Venus*; 255 tons; Johansen: 14 days: ballast to Karl Valais & Co.

FEB. 12.

PENSAOLA—Amer bk *Henry A. Litchfield*; 612 tons; Dow: 57 days: pine to order.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Tasakar*; 1529 tons; Pennant: 50 days: coal to Gas company.

—Br lug *Glenora*; 805 tons; Morris: 53 days: coal to Bel'miro Rodrigues & Co.

WESTERWICK—Swed bk *Axel*; 1063 tons; 80 days: pine to order.

RANGOON—Br bk *Ruthwell*; 1250 tons; Yager: 120 days: rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

—Br bk *Comrade*; 774 tons; Jones: 95 days: rice to order.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 6.

BARRADOS—Nor bk *Yenny*; 492 tons; Andersen: ballast.

FEB. 7.

BARRADOS—Nor bk *Safir*; 920 tons; Krug: ballast.

RANGOON—Br bk *Cleburne*; 876 tons; Scougall: do.

SANTOS—Ger bk *Goldfinger*; 533 tons; Youck: do.

FEB. 8.

NEWCASTLE—Br ship *Morna*; 1487 tons; Memmür: ballast.

FEB. 9.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship *Trafalgar*; 1696 tons; Edgar: ballast.

CHARLESTON—Br bk *Souvenir*; 656 tons; Brown: do.

BARRADOS—Swed bk *Margaretha*; 311 tons; Walland: do.

MALACCA—Br bk *Woodhall*; 731 tons; Howell: do.

TALCAHUANO—Br bk *Carunata*; 731 tons; Howell: do.

FEB. 10.

BARRADOS—Amer lug *Frank S. Warren*; 550 tons; Graham: ballast.

MACAO—Nor lug *Gambetta*; 303 tons; Johansen: do.

FEB. 12.

BARRADOS—Br bk *Edinburgh*; 1309 tons; Roberts: ballast.

—Br bk *Antiochia*; 833 tons; King: do.

PARAHYBA—Br bk *Thyatira*; 664 tons; Winterton: do.

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

February 11th, 1893.

## BANKS.

INSURANCE.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale
Closing quotations.						
4,000,000	200,000	70,667	Allianz.....	1800-Jan. 93	208	78000
3,000,000	200,000	931,369	Aguo Fluminense.....	1000-Jan. 93	93	440 000
2,000,000	200,000	58,272	Audubon.....	1000-Jan. 93	10	9
2,000,000	200,000		Bonanza.....	1000-Jan. 93	10	10 000
7,500,000	3,000,000	461	Brazil Federal.....	4000-July 92	40	—
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Confianca.....	3000-Jan. 93	20	11 000
2,000,000	200,000	270,000	Continente.....	1000-July 93	122	170 000
2,500,000	250,000	602,008	Garantia.....	11000-Jan. 93	103	131 000
2,000,000	200,000	150,000	Gerat.....	10000-Jan. 93	20	47 000
2,000,000	200,000	11,753	Indemnizadora.....	1000-Jan. 93	20	17 000
4,000,000	500,000		Integridade.....	1000-Jan. 93	100	75 000
1,000,000	100,000	15,447	Leandade.....	500-Jan. 93	10	9 000
5,000,000	750,000	145,000	Previdente.....	3000-Jan. 93	30	37 000
4,000,000	250,000	27,713	Prosperidade.....	1000-Feb. 92	20	21 000
1,000,000	100,000	39,773	Uniao Com. dos Varigios.....	1000-Jan. 93	20	47 000
2,000,000	200,000	13,447	Vigilancia.....	1000-Jan. 93	10	8 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
6,000,000	6,000,000	257,731	Alitanga	.. Jan. 31	200	107 1/2	.... 120 1/2
1,800,000	840,000	131,051	Ameica Fabel	12 000—Feb. 13	200	100	.... 100
3,000,000	3,000,000	357,731	Brasil Industrial	.. Feb. 31	200	100	.... 100
300,000	300,000	562	Amazônia	8 000—Aug. 31	200	200 000	.... 200 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	53,172	Caracca	.. Jan. 53	200	200 000	.... 200 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	241,700	Confancia Industrial	12 000—Jan. 31	200	250 000	.... 250 000
250,000	250,000	600,000	Corcovado	12 000—July 31	200	200 000	.... 200 000
250,000	250,000	0	D. Isabel	..	200	234 000	.... 234 000
600,000	600,000	13,624	Industrial Mineira	12 000—Aug. 32	200	200 000	.... 200 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Petropolisana	1 000—July 31	200	140 000	.... 140 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	27,000	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 000—July 32	200	138 000	120 000—138 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	337,331	Rink	14 000—July 31	200	200 000	.... 200 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	137,043	S. Lazaro	3 000—Aug. 31	200	235 000	.... 20 000—
30,800,000	18,400,000	0	2 series	..	100	7 000	.... 7 000
250,000	250,000	20,770	S. Pedro de Alcantara	.. Jan. 31	200	120 000	.... 120 000
10,000,000	4,628,440	0	União Industrial & Saneamento	3 400—Jan. 31	200	150 000	.... 150 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola de Pernambuco.	3000—July 91	60	60	60
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Central do Ribeiro Preto.	48 1/2—July 91	60	60	60
8,000,000	7,000,000	..	— do — Viação Fiumense.	4 000—July 91	250	215	200
750,000	768,000	20,000	— do — J. J. J.	— Jan. 91	200	210	200
6,000,000	2,000,000	16,040	Central de Brasil.	1000—Jan. 91	80	40	80
4,000,000	36,530	..	Ceres Brasileira.	10 1/2—Aug. 91	80	13	000
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	15 1/2—Sept. 91	200	225000	245000
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Economia Fumense.	2 500—July 91	40	15	000
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial de Brazil.	400—July 91	40	30	000
10,000,000	50,000,000	..	Mellhoramentos no Brasil.	400—July 91	30	31	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	— do do Rio.	100—Jan. 91	100	20	000
25,000,000	3,000,000	..	— do de S. Paulo.	— Jan. 91	50	60	000
25,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana.	— Jan. 91	20	000	— 75
25,000,000	5,250,000	24,189	Nacional de Fajas e Estes	— Jan. 91	100	20	000
1,000,000	5,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.	5 000—Jan. 91	40	25	000
125,000,000	8,750,000	..	Novo Est. Rural.	3 500—July 91	70	3	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydroelectricas do Brazil	— Jan. 91	40	20	000
2,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Sociedade do Rio.	12000—July 91	70	25	000
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos.	13 1/2—July 91	100	30	000
8,000,000	20,000,000	34,917	Torrens Brasileira.	5 000—Jan. 91	50	50	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	União Ind. Est. do Br.az.	4 000—July 91	20	20	000

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE  
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Established in 1865  
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
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## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 17	Tagus....	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 21	Thames....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 27	Clyde....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
twice per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to  
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Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

## LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.  
New York:

Leibnitz..... Feb. 18th  
Receives passengers.  
Bessel..... Mar. 25th  
Lassell..... Mar. 4th

## New Orleans:

Bellucia..... Mar. 10th  
Antwerp and London  
(via Bahia and Southampton)  
Maskelyne..... Feb. 27th  
Receives passengers.

## London and Amsterdam

Rosse..... Feb. 23rd  
Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast  
Ports.

Chaucer..... Mar. 10th  
Intended sailings from Santos to  
New York:

Euclid..... Feb. 16th  
Nasmyth..... Mar. 24th  
calling at Victoria

## London and Amsterdam

Rosse..... Feb. 20th

For further information apply to Santos to  
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio  
For cargo apply to the Broker  
Wm. R. McNiven,  
59, Rua 10 de Março.  
For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the  
Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**  
82, Rua 19 de Março

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.  
Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

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Lusitania..... Mar. 27th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
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NEW ZEALAND  
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HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.  
Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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Rimutaka..... Apr. 9th  
These steamers are first-class in every respect and are  
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE  
CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

## SEGURANÇA

will sail for  
**NEW YORK**  
calling at  
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,  
BARRIADOS and ST. THOMAS.  
on the 10th inst.

Passage Rates	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	50 gold
New York.....	\$148	75 "
" & back..	\$278	" "

For cargo to **W. C. Peck**,  
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The offices of the Company  
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LIMITED.

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## HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Feb. 24th  
Coptic..... March 24th  
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at **TEKAPU**  
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" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
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Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	140/000
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"—Lisbon.....	500 "	120/000

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For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other  
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Agent, João M. G. dos SANTOS.

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All high class watches personally  
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case the workmanship  
is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit"  
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Marvellous discovery for the prompt and radical cure of all  
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